should settle all points of dispute. He thus gave what was never intended by the Constitutionpartisan side to an international discussion. It was never designed by the founders of our Government that intercourse with foreign nations should be conducted by Republicans, or by Democrats, or by Whigs, or by Federalists. It should only be

the Nation as a whole.
Why should the railways of the United States, that annually transport fifty millions of Canadian goods in transit, be deprived of their business and endure a large loss on account of a sudden whim of the President? Why should the transit from Detroit to Buffalo and New-York. over both American and Canadian lines of rails, be suspended when it has no relation whatever to the Fishery question? Why should the large traffic between Quebec and Montreal on the one hand and Portland on the other, by which Portland becomes the winter port of Canada, be summarily stopped at the caprice of the President, because of his chagrin over the course of an independent, but as he considers refractory, Senate? Is it the design of the siders refractory, Senate? President to make the fishing question odious by embarrassing commercial relations and commercial exchange along 3,000 miles of frontier, and to inflict upon American communities a needless, a vexatious and a perilous confusion of trade?

A DEVICE TO COVER THE FREE-TRADE ISSUE. If Congress will give him the enactments which he asks, he will give them retaliation until they "Hold, enough!" and will allow him to settle the Fishery question in the precise manner which the Senate now contemptuously rejects. Or, after all, fellow-citizens, is not the President's position a mere political device to divert the attention of the American people from his free-trade message and from the Mills Tariff bill? Is not bluster on the fisheries to be the plan of campaign for the Democratic party? Are not permits for bravado to be issued by the political agents of the Administration, marked on the back, " Good till after the first Tuesday in November"?

ministration, marked on the back, "Good till after the first Tuesday in November?"

We have our partisan differences at home, and settle them on our own soil, in our own way, but toward all foreign Powers on the globe we should present one united, indivisible American Republic. But this was not done. The treaty was launched as a Democratic partisan measure, rather than a patriotic American measure, rather than a patriotic American measure. And the London of eulogizing the Democracy and abusing the Republicans, with greatly increased vituperation against the Republican party, ever since it was found that the Senate was bent on maintaining the National dignity. It is plainly apparent from the text of the Constitution itself that the wise men who framed it intended that the ordinary legislative power should be committed to the majority, however small, but that no treaty could be framed without the overwhelming support of public opinion. They provided, therefore, that it should require in all cases two-thirds of the Senate to ratify a treaty; but, despite this, the National Administration went ahead, regardless of results, and negotiated a treaty so repugnant to the American instinct of National self-respect that, instead of securing a ratification by two-thirds of the Senate, it was absolutely rejected by a majority vote.

CLEVELAND'S REMARKABLE SOMERSAULT.

CLEVELAND'S REMARKABLE SOMERSAULT. What then? At the first rebound the President has leaped so far over on the other side that he asks authority to cripple all our commercial relations with Canada from Passamaquoddy Bay to Vancouver's Island. Having for three years offered waive the rights of the fishermen and the National dignity at the same time, the President desires now to cross over to the other side of the question. He seems eager to-day to discharge a whole battery of Krupp guns on the question, when last year a blank cartridge from a pocket-pistol would have settled the whole affair. After subjecting the country month after month. to the humiliation of an unprecedented surrender, the President's supporters, with zeal of new converts-rather the extravagant enthusiasm of pretenders-are now

the extravagant enthusiasm of pretenders—are now manifesting such renewed and deep and keen sense of the wrongs we have experienced from Great Britain in Canada in the matter of fisheries, that they second the President's extraordinary somersunt, and, in the siang of the Democratic heelers, they are "thirsting for Canadian gore."

The Democratic papers were but a short time ago telling Massachusetts and Maine that their rontemptible little question over a few codfish on the banks of Newfoundland was not worth consideration in the National Congress, and that if they kept annoying the country about it they would, in the end, drive Congress into giving the full markets of the United States to all fishermen if the Dominion.

HOW GRANT MET A SIMILAR ISSUE. My friends, history repeats itself. Let me tell your attention to a remarkable parallel between the course of President Cleveland and the course of President Johnson, after he returned Democracy, in a more weighty negotiation with England than that relating to the lisherie You will readily remember that, under instructions from Andrew Johnson, our Minister to England, the late Reverdy Johnson, negotiated a treaty designed to settle the Alabama claims. It was negotiated with Lord Clarendon, the Foreign Secretary of England, and is known as the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty. It was communicated to the Senate just before the expiration of Johnson's term, and the Senate had it under consideration when President Grant was maugurated. It was rejected with emphasis and indignation-just as the Senate has now rejected the Fisheries Treaty. A lew months later President Grant sent to Congress a communication on the whole subject of the Alabama claims. Referring to the Johnson-Clarandon Treaty, he used these weighty words which

leving that a treaty thus misconstrued in its see 20d inadequate in its provisions would not have produced the hearty, cordial sentiment on pending questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have firmly established between the United States and Great Britisho, I regard the action of the Senate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken in the interest of peace, and as a necessary step in the direction of a ect and cord al friendship between the two countries

A sensitive people, conscious of their power, A sensitive people, conscious of their power, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly attained than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither their ideas of justice nor the grave sense of the grievance which they have sustained. In his next annual communication President Grant recommended to Congress to antagonize the appointment of a commission to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of the several Alabama claims, on notice to the representative of Her Majesty's Government at Washington, and that authority be given for the settlement of those claims by the United States, so that the Government would have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible conthat the Government would have the ownership of the private claims as well as the responsible control of all the demands against Great Botain. The result, you know, was that the British Government proposed a joint commission to settle all claims between the countries: that President Grant, unlike President Cleveland, secured the assent of the Senate before appointing commissioners in return, and the joint commission made a settlement which, on the whole, was satisfactory to both parties. This was brought about to the honor of both nations in consequence of the firm position assumed by President Grant. Why could not a like attitude to-day on the part of the President produce a like result, peaceably, honorably, and to the lasting advantage of both Nations?

THE DEMOCRACY'S DIPLOMATIC BLUNDERS. The truth is, my friends, the Democratic party as never been fortunate in conducting diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain. The Engpartiality for the Democratic party is not difficult to explain. It is not solely because the Democracy are a free-trade party and are now proposing to open our home market for the encit of the British manufacturers, at the expense of American workingmen; but it is that in every negotiation with the Democratic Administration England has succeeded in attaining the precise result which she desired. A great historic ease point is familiar to all who have studied our history for the sixty years since the Democratic party was first organized. From the adminisparty was first organized. From the administration of Mr. Jefferson onward there was a dispute between the two countries as to the rights of each bordering on the Pacific Ocean, and the question was adjusted from time to time by our earlier Presidents, and tastly by a treaty made by Mr. Clay when he was Secretary of State under Mr. Adams, providing for joint occupation of the country for an indefinite period, neither party losing their rights; but from pure demagogism the Democrate raised the cry in the National election of 1844 that the whole of what now constitutes British Columbia up to latitude 54:40 belonged unquestionably to the United States.

The pretence was put forth as a blind, in order to show that they were as zealous to secure Northern territory as they were bent on acquiring Southern territory. The Democratic National Convention affirmed our right to 54:40. President Polk made his campaign on it. They were ready to do anything to secure it, and they pressed it so far that as soon as Mr. Polk was inaugurated the Democratic Congress asked that notice be given to England for terminating the treaty, of joint occupation. The next thing the country heard was that Mr. Polk's Administration was compelled to surrender the whole territory to Great Britain, confessing that they had made pretences which they were unable to maintain or defend. Had they not raised their demagogic cry and thus forced the question to a settlement, the joint occupation which had come down from Jefferson to that hour would have peacefully continued, and with our acquisition of California two years afterward and the immediate discovery of gold, the thousands of American citizens who swarmed to the Pacific Coast would have occupied British Columbia, and the final settlement would doubtless have been in favor of those who were in actual possession; and but for the blundering diplomacy of the Democratic party, which prematurely and without any reason forced the issue, we should to-day see our flag floating ofer the Pacific front, from the Gulf of California to Behring's Straits.

RECKLESS TRIFLING WITH GREAT QUESTIONS.

RECKLESS TRIFLING WITH GREAT QUESTIONS. President Cleveland is exactly following the precedents of his party in his negotiations with Great Britain-an alternation of blushes and of surrender, both of which are equally inconsistent with the dignity of a nation conscious of its great power. We certainly do not desire a continuance of the diplomacy which, after studying tinuance of the diplomacy which, after studying a subject for three years, can radically change the position of the National Administration between Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning. On Wednesday the President was still urging the Senate through the entire body of Democratic Senators to surrender all our rights in the fisheries by agreeing to the treaty, and on Thursday he put those Senators to shame by directly reversing the position he had strenuously held for three preceding years.

I do not believe the American people will submit to such trifling with a great question. I believe, rather, that they will commit the Government to the great party which from the first day of Lincoln's Administration to the last hour of President Arthur's has maintained the force and prestige and right of the Union against rebellion at home and aggression from abroad, and did it without brayado or bluster on the one hand, and without humiliating surrender on the other.

CLEVELAND'S GAME OF BLUFF.

THE FISHERY MESSAGE BLINDS NO ONE. AS SUBSERVIENT TO ENGLAND AS EVER.

AS SUBSERVILES TO Exceed the AS SUBSERVILES TO Exceed the People. They have seen the pushill animous sycophancy which has characterized the state Department of the present Administration in dealing with the fishery question and all of our foreign relations, and know that it has been as subservient to British interests in this fishery treaty as in its advocacy of free trade for the benefit of English manufacturers.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The fisheries treaty was one of the incapable Bayard's fumbling performances, and was rejected as a cowardly surrender of American rights. Its rejection opened the way for the monkey message from Cleveland, who would regard any war possible an advantage if it resulted in his re-election.

ALTOGETHER TOO SLOW TO BE HONEST.

ALTOGETHER TOO SLOW TO BE HONEST.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) Republican.

The President's sudden change of base partakes of
the nature of very late fruit, and is wanting in the
essence of ardent patriotism and burning indignation
It is the resort of a selfish, grasping politician, not the
expression of a heart oppressed by the cruel indignities
heaped by a presumptuous and crafty neighbor upon
American citizens. TRYING ITHURIEL'S SPEAR ON CLEVELAND.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union.

Both these speeches were well clinched in the resolution introduced by Senator Roar calling for information and copies of correspondence in which the Government has remonstrated with Great Britain against the wrongs and unfair treatment of our citizens by Canada in the matter of canal transportation, or demanded their redress. If that question entered into the negotiations at all, it is proper that the people should know it; if not, the President will stand convicted of hygging in a new bone of contention to cover his disgraceful surender of American rights in the treaty that was rejected.

THE PRESIDENT DESERTED BY HIS FRIENDS

From Las Noveasdes (New-York Spanish-American paper, hitherto a Democratic organ.)

It (the message) is a political measure, a reply to the Senate and the Republicae party rather than a precaution required by the circumstances, and the contradiction between the present and the past attitude of Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic party on this question is plainly visible.

MORE GAB THAN BUSINESS.

From The Troy Times.

Would it not be well for the President to enter at once upon the discharge of neglected duties? More talk.

BEHIND THE SENATE IN HIS STUDY.

From The Boston Traveller. eaty which calls for the President's dramat nsational outburst. It deals only with topics the senate has for some time been considering in full knowledge that the treaty did not affect them, and on which two committees of that body are now

FRANTICALLY TRYING TO CATCH ON BESHIND From The Albany Journal. From The Albany Journal.

While even tardy indorsement of the manly, vigous policy of the Republicans is complimentary, the President is open to an imputation of had faith, and the question arises whether the alleged courage of the weak kneed Administration is not really bluster, and whether the call for "rights to Americans" is not an attempt to catch the last car of the rapidly moving train of indignation at toleration of Canadian indignities—a train already manned by Republicans.

PRESIDENTIAL CRAWFISHING. From The Cleveland Leader.

The President's message to Congress on the fisheries question, published yesterday, is a very fine example of executive crawfishing.

OUT OF LINE WITH ALL HIS FORMER TALK.

From The Hartford Post. Not one line of the retaliatory message of President Cleveland is in harmony with any communications he has heretofore sent to Congress upon questions affect-ing our relations with Canada.

THE FISHERMEN CAN'T BE FOOLED. From The Brooklyn Standard-Union. As to the President's profession of regard for the rights of the fishermen, it comes too late to make an impression; for he has brought all the power of his office to bear for months to force the ratification of a treaty which abandoned those rights.

ACCEPTING INSULTS GRATEFULLY.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

It is the weakest hit of demagoguery the President has yet fathered.

The Canadian outrages have been endured by the Administration, with thanks, for the last three years. CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF INSINCERITY.

From The Norristown (Penn.) Herald. If the latter (the President) had carried out the ideas he now advances he would never have suffered the Fisheries Treaty to be negotiated.

A CLUMSY AND CHILDISH TRICK. A CLUMSY AND CHILDISH TRICK.

From The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

Mr. Cieveland's latest message is one of two things.
It is either the performance of a man who, being disappointed in regard to a pet measure, drops it and goes to the other extreme; or it is an attempt to get up a new issue before the country which small tabe the place of the tariff issue, which Mr. Cieveland forced, and which has proved so damaging to his political prospects. Probably it is both.

SNEAKING BUT TOO OBVIOUS THEFT.

From The Philadelphia Press.

From The Philadelphia Press.

It is said of Peel, when he "raited" on a great issue, that he "found the Whigs in he ag and stole their clothes."

President Cleveland has concluded to go in swimming in Republican waters without waiting to remove his. It will be found that he has wet no one but himself. He would have been safer on shore. The weight of his old policy will sink him. The splash he makes will be the talk of a week; it will not become the issue of the campaign.

HARMLESS STAGE THENDER.

From The Worcester Gazette. It seems hardly necessary to add, even for the benefit of timid people, that the decorously conveyed bluster of the message does not mean a great deal. Nothing very savage will be done.

WILL CLEVELAND FLOP ON THE TARIFF, TOO! From The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette. it would not be at all surprising if another swing-around was in contemplation, and that when that let-ter (of acceptance) does appear it will exhibit a politic itradic of the tariff issue.

THE TEMPTATION WAS STRONG, ANYHOW. From The Chicago Tribune.

No one can blame the President for trying to re-cover the ground he lost by the rejection of his pre-posterous treaty by a sounding appeal meant to catch the votes of the Irish and the intense anti-English by brave words which do not bind him to brave deeds. CANADA SEES THROUGH THE GAME. From The Toronto Mail.

As a rule, business men and even politicians are disposed to think that Mr. Cloveland is simply bluffing the Republicans. It is perhaps only hat ural under the circumstances that there should be an outburst of irritability and impatience, but those who talk of counter-retaliation forget that our geographical and economic position is such that we could not resort to such a measure without doing ourselves infinite harm. AWEWARD FOR FREE-TRADE CONGRESSMEN.

From The Troy Telegram.

Cleveland's attempted hedge will also embarrass the free traders in the House. They will present the spectacle of supporting the Mills Free Trade, pro-British bill in one breath and shouting for the maintenance of the American policy in the next.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NEW-JERSEY.

THE STATE CONVENTION-LICENSE OR NO LICENSE

THE STATE CONVENTION—LICENSE OR NO LICENSE NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS.

Trenton, N. J.—The call for the State Republican Convention to nominate electors was issued last week. The convention will assemble here on September 27, the Democratic Convention preceding it by one day. The business of the convention will not occupy a great deal of time, and the occasion will be made notable chiefly by the resolutions adopted and the a great deal of time, and the occasion will be made notable chiefly by the resolutions adopted and the speeches that may be expected from prominent mem-brs of the party. The interest and enthusiasm shown in local organizations and at the club convention at Asbury Park may be expected in a still greater degree at this assemblage. By that time nearly all the candidates for Congress, and most of the Senatorial and many Assembly candidates will be in the field, and the real hot work of the campaign will be under way. It is possible, too, that by that time the Democrats will have shown some interest and have developed a plan of action. Heretofore they have been indifferent to an actonishing extent. The Republican clubs

ferent to an astonishing extent. The Republican clubs are now proceeding with the canvass of the State and good results are anticipated in consequence.

The first election of the fall will take place this week in Cumberland County, where, under the County Option law, the people will vote on "Reense" or "no Reense." There has been an earnest, if quiet, campaign among the temperance people, and it is altogther probable that they will vote for "no Reense." Elections in four other counties will follow a week later, and the prospects of "no Reense" success in each of these is considered better than that of the Reense party.

The first nomination for Congress in the State is that of Mahlon Hosgland (Dem.) in the Fifth District, which is now represented by Mr. Phelps. Mr. Hosgland is an old man, who lives a secluded life near Rockaway, Morris County, where he is the richest man of the country 'round. He is an iron manufacturer and a protectionist. He will make a respectable run. The Republicans will nominate next week and Mayor Beckwith, of Paterson, will probably be their nomince. His election is beyond any doubt. The 1st District Republicans is beyond any doubt. The 1st District Republicans will at the same time select a successor to Representative Hires, and the Democrats of the IVth District will find a candidate for the place of the immortal Pideoca. The Prohibitionists are making nominations in the Congressional districts and will complete their ticket later. They announce a vigorous campaign. Their candidate for President, General Fisk, has some personal strength in New-Jersey; but it is noted that the professors at Drew Sominary—of whom a layman recently said they were the most companionable lot of men he ever met—are supporters of Harrison and Morton, despite the claim that General Fisk would "carry the Methodist Church."

Church."

Representative Phelps is at the West End Hotel, Long Branch, and will enter actively upon the Senatorial campaign, in which his position as the leading candidate of his party has been conceded for the last two years. The prospects of a Republican majority in the Legislature are excellent from every point of view.

point of view.

A watermelon patch of forty acres in Burlington
County is one of the interesting features of the market gardening of South Jersey. It is not charged
that this has anything to do with the large colored
population of that section.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATSINA QUANDARY THE REPUBLICAN TICKET AND PLATFORM RE-

GARDED AS INVINCIBLE, Hartford, Conn., Aug. 26.-Ten days have passed since the Republican State ticket was named, and its acknowledged strength has developed the practical admission by the Democratic party that it is invincible. None of the leaders of the Democracy in the State can be induced to go before the coming convention as a candidate for Governor against Mr. Bulkeley. The most probable outcome of the Democratic Convention is the nomination of ex-Congressman Seymour, of the 1Vth District, and even he will be dragooned to play the figurehead because of his well-known protection views, which caused him to be set aside when a re-

omination for Congress should have been his. The platform of the Republican party, so far as it lates to State matters, is as good as it could have been made. There are only two points considered the temperance question and the secret ballot. Upon the first the party pledges itself to the enactment o such legislation as shall render the present Local Option law more effective in suppressing the liquor traffic. This will have the effect of staying the growth of the Prohibition vote from the ranks of honest temperance men. It would have been impos-

honest temperance men. It would have been impossible for the Frohibition party itself to have made a
stronger appeal. The plank favoring a secret ballot
was inserted at the request of Labor Commissioner
itotchkies and other prominent leaders of the labor
interests, and meets with general satisfaction.

The interest in the Congressional nominations in
this district is well sustained. The contest between
John L. Houston and Edgar J. Simonds for the Republican nomination has been earnest. Wheever receives the nomination, the Republicans of the district
feel confident will defeat Mr. Vance, with his "woodscrow" protection and Mills bill free trade vote.

Washington, Aug. 26.—The following is the wea her crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, August 25,

cept in Minnesota and Dakota, where the average daily temperature was from 3 to 6 degrees above the normal. Rainfail—The rainfail has been largely in excess over the otton and tobacco regions, in the Ohio Valley and on the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts. From 2 to New-England and Months Atlantic coast north of Hatteras. General remarks—The weather has been especially favors

General remarks—The weather has been especially tavorsble for harvesting and farm work in the Northwest. The
reports from the central and northern portions of Dakota
and Minnesota indicate that the damage to the
wheat crop from the frosts of last week was largely
overestimated. The growth of corn in the North was retarded by the low temperature. Very light frosts occurred in Michigan and Northern Illinois on the 224. probably causing no injury to the crops. High winds damaged corn in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana. Pennsyl-vania, Ohlo and New-Jersey, but the attending rains will joubtless improve the crop. In the northern and western portions of New-England the weather was favorable for growing crops, but some damage doubtless resulted from high winds and heavy rains in the southern portion.

DR. MeGLYNN'S QUEER MORAL TEACHINGS.

In the Cooper Union last evening Dr. McGlynn ad-dressed the members of the Anti-Poverty Society on The Wrongs of the Masses-Restriction of Immigration no Remedy." Victor A. W.lder in introducing Dr. McGlynn as "a friend of the human race" said that it was possible that they were all aware that the United Labor party in Brooklyn had given him (Wilder) icave of absence because he believed in the principle of a protective tariff. Although he had been told that the belief in a single land tax, and the belief in a protective tariff system could not go together, he accepted both. Dr. McGlynn in the course of his address spoke a good deal about "monopolists" and related how some of the people of Ireland had to eat grass or starve. while fat bullocks, sheep, and carts of butter and cheese passed along the roads to the London market to pay their rents. Continuing he said:

I would not have blamed these poor people if they had simply risen up and appropriated these bullocks and sheep and these wagen-leads of goods, and eaten them, and that, as I have told you before, is good Roman theology. I said this once before, and the newspapers said that Dr. McGlynn said "stealing is no robbery." I think, in such interpretations as I have described, the standards and a standard of the standa circumstances as I have described, the starving min who takes a loaf of bread by means of strength from a man who is not starving, is performing a most virtuous, lawful and dutiful act.

D. D. McBean, of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., the Aqueduct contractors, objects to certain alleged misstatements which he says were contained in The Tribune's report of his testimony before the investigating commit-tee. He does not like the phrase in the report of the testimony given on Wednesday that he had "eagerly asked to be put on the stand." He does not think that this expression describes his position in the matter, as Mr. Nicell objected, he says, to his asking questions of Mr. Gowan, and suggested that he himself should be put upon the stand. Accordingly he offered to take the stand, provided the same questions to asked him as had been put to Mr. Gowan. He says also that there is an inaccu-racy in the statement that, after some questions were asked about water stock with which he is connected he counsel. He says that he saw no reason for going to counsel, and thus putting himself in the position of ceming to be connected with an enterprise which made

it necessary for him to consuit counsel before answering simple questions. Otherwise he would have had no objection to secure counsel.

He objects also to the editorial statement that he bioried out facts during the examination, as he had proviously given the same testimony before Mr. Boardman, the counsel to the committee. He thinks, therefore, that the statement in the heading of the report that he let out a sensational bit of testimony without meaning to do it," is incorrect, as the testimony without meaning to do it," is incorrect, as the testimony can not be said to have been dragged out of him by Mr. Nicoli, when he had voluntarily made the same statement before. He states that although at times he put important questions to Mr. Gowan when he was giving his testimony, he always asked pormission of the committee, who granted his request, and he things the report that he made "frequent interruptions" is calculated to do him an injustice, since it might lead neonle to assume that he was over-eager to effect demission to the continuous co

Such was the condition of Mr. John M. Allen, of Charlotte, N. Y. A friend said, "Use Dr. David Kennedy's Favoitic Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y." I did so, and affirm that the medicine saved my life I am a well man again—think of the cost only one dollar for a bettle. It is a certain cure for Gravel. If your druggist does not keep the medicine, address the proprietor, Rondout, N. Y. Price Al. 2 for \$6.

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

PREPARING FOR ELECTION.

MAKING VOTERS FOR CLEVELAND.

TESSELS ORDERED AT THE NAVY-YARDS FOR RE-PAIRS-WORK BEGUN ON NEW VESSELS-THE APPROPRIATIONS TO BE MADE AVAILABLE AT ONCE.

Washington, Aug. 26 (Special).-The final passage the Naval Appropriation bill has made the Democratic Congressmen exceedingly happy—especially those from the States in which are situated the navy yards. And the politicians and their wards are now in a peaceful state of mind, for the money becomes available at once, and the Nava Democratic Personnel. able at once, and the Navy Department has promise to "distribute it where it will do the most good fact, judging from the records at the Navy Department, showing the present station of each ship and the orders issued to the commandants, it looks as if passage of the Appropriation bill. Of course, this money will tend to appease the clamor of those whose votes have been sought for in behalf of the Free-Trade-Combination ticket, and it will no doubt save a drawing through the spigot of the Democratic fore election day the navy yards will assume a spirit of activity not known before since the early days of the Civil War, and the Democratic votes be increased

proportionately.

The following will give some idea of what an effect the approaching election has had upon the Navy De partment in its allotment of work: NEW-YORK NAVY YARD.

Maine-A new twin-screw armored cruiser of 6,000 tons, authorized to be built at a cost not to exceed \$2,500,000. Keel being laid and work to proceed without Miantonemah—Double-turreted monitor; rebuilding; rmor made in Sheffield, Eng.

Terror—Same as the Miantonomah.
Chicago, Boston and Atlanta—The three Roach cruisers early finished. nearly finished.

Richmond-Fitting out as flagship of the Asiatio station. Has about six weeks' work to be done, at a cost

Brooklyn-On way home from China; will be thor-

Juniata-On way home from Europe for repairs.
NORFOLK NAVY YARD. Texas-New twin-screw battle-ship of 6,400 tons authorized to be built at a cost not to exceed \$2,500,000 design purchased of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, at a cost of \$15,000; keel about to be laid and materials for

construction advertised for.

Pensacola-Being fitted out as flagship of the North
Atlantic squadron, at a cost of \$27,311; will be ready in

about five months; will receive new bollers.

Furitan-Double-turreted monitor; rebuilding; will
soon arrive at the Norfolk Yard to be completed and receive her guns.

Jamestown—An old sailing ship; to be practically pullt, at a cost of about \$35,000.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H., NAVY YARD.

Kearsarge-The vessel which sunk the Alabama off Cher bourg, France, June 19, 1864; is being extensively re-

paired, at a cost of \$47,792.

Portsmouth—An old training-ship; to be practically rebuilt, at a cost of about \$35,000, Saratoga-Same as the Portsmouth.

(There is not so much need of a vast amount of work being done at this yard, as the Democrats have no hopes of pulling new wool over the eyes of Maine and New-Hampshire voters. But California is a more important State, as will be recognized by the amount of work to be done there.)

MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD. MARE ISLAND NAVY YARD.

Monadnock—There is \$600,000 to be expended in rebuilding this double-turreted monitor; her armor is now being completed at the Bethiehem, Penn., Iron Works, and it is the first heavy armor ever made in this country.

Iroquuis—Receiving extensive repairs at a cost, when finished, of \$29,400.

Mohican—Now in the dry-dock; will be ready in about two months, and her repairs will have cost about \$45,000.

two months, and her repairs will have cost about \$15,000.

Monongahela—Being repaired at a cost of about \$25,000;
will be ready for sea about October 1, when she will proceed to Payta, Peru, to become storeship of the South

Pacific Squadron.

Ranger—To be fitted out for one year's service in the Pacific Squadron, at a cost of not more than \$10,000.

Vandalia—On her way home from Honolulu for repairs

will reach Mare Island early in October.

Adams—Same as Vandalia.

In addition to the above items, Mare Island has work, and \$100,000 for "improvement of the plant." League Island has a special appropriation of \$625,000; New.York Navy Yard, \$143,340; and Norfalk Navy Yard, \$114,448. The above does not include that which enters into the construction or completion of new vessels, nor for the gun foundry at the Washington Navy Yard, nor for the armament of vessels. special amount appropriated of 854,700 for genera

ACTIVE IRISHMEN HARD AT WORK. ORGANIZING SUCCESSFULLY IN EVERY DIS-TRICT FOR HARRISON AND PROTECTION.

The Irish-American Anti-Free Trade League, Captain P. H. McNameo president, and the Irish-American Anti-Cleveland and Protective League, of which John Devoy and Joseph P. Ryan are the two leading spir its, still pursue their labors of organizing and enrolling their fellow-citizens of Irish extraction under the banner of protection, and still continue to be two powerful auxiliaries in the canvass in behalf of the election of Harrison and Morton. Captain McNames is at work all the time, either organizing, addressing public meetings, writing campaign poetry, or die tating letters at the headquarters of the League No. 141 Eighth-st., in answer to inquiries from many quarters by those who wish to join the organization

On the other hand, the Anti-Cleveland and Protective League is not idle. The president, John Devoy, not content with carrying the war into this section of the dark continent of Democracy, has penetrated to the interior, and is at this moment, and has been during the past two weeks, doing yeoman's service in the various centres of population throughout the State from here to Buffalo, a section in which Irish-Americans railled vigorously to the Republican standard in 1884. Joseph P. Ryan, a level-headed man of business and a skilled organizer, is vice-president, and takes charge of the headquarters of the organization, at No. 174 Fifth-ave., during Mr. Devoy's absence There, too, is Michael Breslin, of District Assembly No. 49, with a large backing of the labor element ready to give effect to his efforts when the day of polling comes around, and Dr. Carroll, of Philadelphia,

polling comes around, and Dr. Carroll, of Philadelphia, who is organizing in every town in Connecticut.

Captain McNamee has also able coadjutors. For example, Dominick Heslin, whose flourishing club and permanent local headquarters in the XVIIth Assembly District are a credit to his sincerity and willinguess to work; James Casey, of the XVIIt, who says that if they don't carry that district in 1888 for protection, as they did in 1886 for Henry George, they will at least make a big breach in the Democratic ranks. Joseph F. Johnson, who voted for Cieveland in 1884, but finds it impossible to swallow the Mills bill, is looking after matters in the VIIIth, and like many of the other workers is an influential labor man, and Thomas Martin, of the Xth, who did as much as any single man in the campaign of 1884 to help elect liaine.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES FROM LIVINGSTON Livonia, N. Y., Aug. 26 (Special).—The following were chosen delegates to the Republican State Convention from Livingston County: James W. Wads vention from Livingston County: James W. Wadsworth, Judge E. A. Nash, R. H. Collins, G. Bastlan, Dr. Elikins, Dorus Thompson. Congressional delegates: C. A. Miller, E. P. Coyne, C. M. Alvord, George W. Atwell, William Wilkinson, William A. Walker.

The Mills Guard, a Republican campaign organization, of Jersey City, have chosen the following officers: Robert Berry, captain; A. Trotter, first lieutenant; C. Dafeldecker, second lieutenant; R. Tibbett, third lieutenant; A. M. Ramsey, first sergeant; George A. Pullis, George Trotter, T. Whitehouse and William Blackshaw, duty sorgeants in the order named.

The Hudson County Republican Committee has decided

that the primaries for the election of delegates to the State Convention on September 27 will be held on September 20. The basis of representation is one delegate for each 200 votes. The committee also arranged for an opening mass-meeting in Pavents Rink on September 21. It is intended to make this a grand demonstration.

A rousing meeting was held by the Republicans of the
HIId District, Jersey City, last Wednesday evening, under

111d District, Jersey City, last Wednesday ovening, under the austices of the John Watt Association. Amid much enthusiasm one of the handsomest Harrison and Morton hanners in the State was unfuried. Speeches were made by ex-Judge R. B. Seymour and Colonel Fairman. Alderman Marinus presided, and many distinguished men had seats on the platform at his side. The gathering is said to have been one of the largest ever seen in Jersey City

on a like occasion.

The Independent Club of the XIVth Assembly District held a meeting at their bail, at No. 188 Avenue B, on Friday evening. The hall was crowded with members and visitors, and all were greatly interested in bers and visitors, and all were greatly interested in a discussion on the tariff question which took place. This club is gaining rapidly in membership, and expects to carry the district for Harrison and Morton. John P. Lynch, one of the leading business men of the city, and an influential Irish-American who has come out boldly in favor of Harrison and Morton, is in bad health and has gone to Saratoga to try to get better.

District had an enthusiastic meeting on Friday evening in the open air at Varick and Laight sts. Jeremiah Murphy, the well-known labor leader, presided, and introduced ex-Judge Brennan, of Iowa, as the first speaker. Secretary E. C. Auld stated that there are 200 men already enrolled. W. H. McCarthy, John Pursell, Hugh Doegan and Patrick Gormiey are working hard in the district.

lar of Cloud and of Fire," elicited discussion on the manifest guidance of God. There was an attendance of over 5,600 in the three sections of the Sunday-school. The Rev. Dr. H. Cleveland, of Philadelphia, preached. This even-ing's sermon was by the Rev. A. B. Kendig,

of Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn.
Asbury Park, Aug. 26 (Special).—The Park churches were througed with fashionably clad worshippers. At the Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Albert N. Higwin, of Wilmington, Del., preached morning and evening. The Rev. E. S. Young, pastor, preached at the Westminster Presbyterian on "Many Books But One." The speaker said that the Bible contained the gems of literature. The Rev. Dr. Edward Chester, for twenty-eight years a missionary in Southern India, addressed the people. The last beach service under the auspices of this church was held at the Fifth Avenne Pavilion. A large audience was addressed by the Rev. Dr. G. N. Miller, of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Mann, and others. The Rev. Julius A. Harold held forth in the open air Presbyterian Tabernacle. The Rev. C. H. Yatman, conducted the evening service in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishop McNamara, of the Reformed Catholic Church, held a meeting in the Grand Opera House. The Rev. Father Joseph, who was educated and ordained from Maynooth College, Ireland, gave in his adhesion to the Protestant faith in an earnest address. Protestants and Catholics are invited to these services free. the Presbyterian Church the Rev. Dr. Albert N. Higwin,

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Mr. Smalley wrote in The Sunday Tribune his tenth article on London Society, treating of conversation, with notes about some good talkers; a dozen or more new novels were reviewed; a correspondent wrote from Vienna of the great Slav gathering in July at Kieff, and of the propagandist methods of the Pan-Slavist party in Russia and southeastern Europe; Mr. Fred H. Carruth contributed a sketch of the negro hotel-waiter who moves only when one drops a quarter in the slot; a letter from Santa Cruz described life at this California shore resert; a contributed article gave a woman's experiences during the three days of the Battle of Gettysburg; other features were Washington Gossip, E. C's. Paris letter, The Dike, Beyond the Big Bridge, In the Church Porch, Public Men and Affairs, Glances Here and There, the Fashions, Baseball, Military Notes, and all the news of the day, the leading topics of which were

as follows:

Foreign.—Count Kalnoky and Premier Crispi
were in conference for three hours in Vienna.

It is reported that the Duke of Cumberland has
reconsidered his refusal in reference to the throne
of Bulgaria — The Canard steamer Umbria
beat the Inman steamer City of New-York in the

this was carried, and an order for the arrest of absentees was issued.

Interest in the President's message, and the probable action of Congress is unabated.

Domestic.—Mr. Blaine spoke at Lewiston, Maine, on the President's fishery message.

Mr. Thurman spoke on the tariff question at Chicago.

Ex-Senator Miller arrived at Saratoga, he thinks that High License should be the leading issue of the State canvass.

The Lick House in San Francisco was sold to Mrs. Mark Hopkins Searle for \$1,000,000.

Slocum beat Taylor at the Newport lawn tennis teurnament and became the champion of the United States.

Convention delegates were chosen and candidates for Assembly nominated in many districts throughout the State.

Dr. A. G. Paddock of Ridgefield, Conn., fired at a target and killed himself.

Grand Army Day at Chautaugua; several thousand veterans were addressed by General R. A. Alger, Judge Tourgee and others.

City and Suburban.—The Fassett Investigating Committee closed its inquiry into the Aqueduct seandals and adjourned subject to the call of the chairman; Richard J. Morrisson admitted that he had received \$5,000 in payment for services; tables submitted showing where many thousands of the city's money goes annually.

One workingman was killed and two others seriously wounded by the collapse of the floors of a five-story building in course of erection up-town.

Brooklyn beaten at base-ball by Kausas City by a score of 1 to 0.

The winners at Momouth Park were: Brahmin. Faverdale colt, Niagara, Firenzi, Rupert, Salisbury, Tudor. Puritan.

Three Brooklyn boys drowned in Jamaica Bay.

Isalas Meyer died.

Copies may still be bad at the office, or by mail.

Copies may still be had at the office, or by mail. Sixteen pages. Prize, four cents. COURT CALENDARS-TO-DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—TO-DAY,

SUPREME COURT—GERERAL TERM—Recess,

SUPREME COURT—CHAMMERS—Before Patterson, J.—Nos.

40, 49, 82, 63, 81, 87, 99, 124, 148, 148, 165, 167, 169, 171,

172, 174, 179, 182, 184, 187, 189, 189, 190, 193, 184,

SUPREGRATE'S OURT—Testimony to be taken before the

Prodate Celek—Probate of the wills of Charles Bayer, Elias

M. Spering, George M. Carpenier, 10 a. m.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—PART I. — Adjourned

until Monday, September 17.

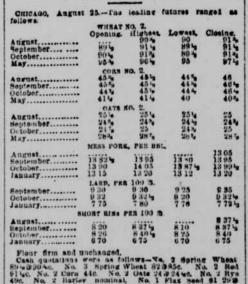
SUPREMIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Preedman, J.—

NO "AV Calendar"

COMMON PLEAS — SPECIAL TERM—Before Allen, J.—No

day calendar. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-PART L, IL and IIL-Adjourned for the term.

THE STATE OF TRADE



Floor firm and unchanged.

Cash quotations were as follows—Na. 2 Spring Wheat
Sb-2504-o. No. 3 Spring Wheat 82885-c. No. 2 Ref.
Sb-2504-o. No. 2 Spring Wheat 82885-c. No. 2 Ref.
Sb-2504-o. No. 2 Corn 44c. No. 2 Oats 24824-c. No. 2 Ref.
Sb-2504-c. No. 2 Corn 44c. No. 2 Oats 24824-c. No. 2 Ref.
Sb-2504-c. No. 2 Corn 44c. No. 2 Oats 24824-c. No. 2 Ref.
Sb-2504-c. No. 2 Ref.

On the Protoco Storange to lay the Butter market was atcady. Fancy Creamery 20a. Choice Western 17.318a. Fancy Dairy 15.2154a. Eggs steady at 14.2144a. for choice Northern.

MINNEAPOLIA, August 25.—Wheat—Local receipts of lears, and shipments 44 cars. Closing quotations we see that the second s

W. H. McCartay, John Pursell, Hugh Doegan and Fatriest
Gormley are working hard in the district.

At a meeting of the colored Republican delegates of the
XXIVth Assembly District of this city and sixteen campaign clubs, held on Friday night at No. 133 West Twentysixth-at, a resolution was unanimously passed to be presented at the State Convention, recommending that the
sented at the State Convention, recommending that
selectoral titles.

For other Political News, see Piret Page.

MR. FATMANS CONVERSIONS.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT OCKAN OROVE AND ASEURY
PARK.**

Ocean Grove, Aug. 26 (Special).—The usual 9 o'clock
meetings were held an hour earlier to-day, as the camp
meeting love feast that the right of way at that hour.
At the young people's meeting a number were conwerted. The Rev. C. H. Yatman, the leader, possesses
a strong personality and magnetism which, with
agraphic way of putting things, wins souls to higher
things. Mr. Yatman also conducts the training class
and the twilight meeting daily. He goes from here to
Jane-st., New-York, to open a meeting in September 3. Septemb

Onta 27,000 bush.

DETHOIT. August 25.—Wheat—Yo. 1 White, cash 94c; No. 2 Red cash 96c acked; August 95c; September 95c; December 97c bid. Coru—No. 2 at 46c. Oats—No. 2 at 26c; No. 2 White at 30c. Receipts—Wheat 73,500 bush. Corn 90% bush. Oats 15,300 bush. Corn 900 bush. Onts 15,300 bush.

MILWAUKER, August 25.—Flour steady. Wheat steady.
cash 90 bo; September 185-oc. October 195-oc. Corn steady;
No. 3 45c. Units quiet; No. 2 white 30@31c. Rye firm; No.
1 at 51c. Barley quiet; No. 2 cash nominal september 93c. Provisions firm, steady; Meas Pork, cash
and August at \$13 80. Lari-August 26 20; September
\$9.30. Butter quiet; Dairy 12@16c. Ears steady; Fresh
at 135-oc. Cheese quiet; Cheblant, 8@35-oc. Receipts—
Flour 4,000 bush. Wheat 14,000 bush. Barley 3,000 bush
Shipments—Flour 32,000 bbia. Wheat 38,000 bush.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. PEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

There was a sharp but not at all unnatural reversal of speculation in wheat on Saturday. The excitement and builish temper of the two preceding days, as well as the absorbing quality of the marketa further back, gave opportunity for enormous realizations of profits on long goods, and the short element, from necessity or fright, was heavily reduced. The hesitation of exporters also goods, and the short element, from necessity or fright, was heavily reduced. The hesitation of exporters also kept the support from their purchases down to a minimum. On Saturday there were sales of only 24,000 bushels for shipment. Spot prices were unsettled, and 1 1.2 22 cents lower, ending casy in tone. The transactions in the options were heavy, amounting to over 10,000,000 bushels for the short session. A rush to sell begin at the opening under the influence of casier foreign markets, as reported by cable, and reports of more encouraging weather abroad. Prices opened off sharply, and fell over 3 cents before the bottom was reached. Irregular fluctuations followed, but some recovery was made, and the close was firm on declines of 2.1.8 for October, at **e1** 00 1.5; 2 for November, **e5** 101; and December at **e1** 01 2.4. And 1.7.8 for May, 1859, at **e1** 05 1.2. The conditions which have given strongth to the recent speculation still exist, but it would be natural to look for some cheek to the wildness of late movements, and the need of direction before an other big bulge becomes probable. Corn on the spot was weak, duit and 1.2 cent lower, with export sales of \$2.00 bushels. A fair business was done in the option line, but the check to the wheat speculation naturally gave ronewed courage to the bears on corn. The options was lated to 1.443.4 cent followed. The later dealings were made on a railying tendency, which was fell mest in the near-by months. The market closed steady, with net losses of \$2.5 for August at \$4.1.8, 3.4 for September at 36.1.4. 7.8 for October at \$4.3.8, and 1 cent for November at \$1.2.0 for the recent speciment of the series of the same and a further fail of 1.463.4 cent followed. The later dealings were made on a railying tendency, which was fell mest in the near-by months. The market closed steady, with net losses of \$2.5 for August at \$4.1.8, \$4.4 for September at \$6.1.7.8 for October at \$6.3.8, and 1 cent for November at \$6.5. for August at \$6.0 (own 1.0 points for September

Chicago, Aug. 25 (Special).—The parties who boughs wheat yesterday on the alleged declaration of war between France and Italy were ready to swear this morning that the French lorneleds had been ordered to the Mediterranean for no other purpose than to have the barnacles scraped off their bottoms. When the bell tapped they fell scraped off their bottoms. When the bell tapped they fell over each other in their mad haste to get rid of their holdings at a 2 cent decline over night. The Century Club magnate was peddling it out in a small way at 91:1-2 cents for December, but at the same time he took all offers of September at 89:1-2 cents, when the offers were large enough. He wouldn't bother with fives except when he sold, but he grabbed everything offered from 25,000 up for September. The result was that the latter option seen

enough. He wouldn't bother with avea seeps were soon sold, but he grabbed everything offered from 25,000 up for September. The result was that the latter option soon advanced 11-5 cents, but December lagged behind until the difference, which had been 2 cents, shrunk to barely 11-2 cents. The stock of No. 2 in store here to-night is reduced to 5,000,000 bushels, and the new crop is grading so wretchedly that anybody who rets short of cash stuff is liable to get into trouble. It is expected, of course, that spring wheat will grade much better than winter, but that has not yet begun to move freely enough to give a fair idea of the condition.

The market to-day has shown symptoms of too much manipulation. It was pumped up yesterlay afternoon on a miserable lie wired here from New-York. Whether operators here were in collusion with the New-Yorkers will probably never be known. Several spuris during the day frightened in the shorts each time, but it was very evident that the edge was off and the built were really desirous of making profits. Every time higher prices were made there seemed to be a good deal of long wheat on saic, and when it was freely offered the market broke ripidly. The apprehension of more wet weather cables on Monday induced the shorts generally to cover their contracts near the close, which was 1-4 cent above the opening for September and 1-42-12 cent lower for December. This leaves the market unsupported except by longs, and if the news on Monday is avorable there is a strong probability that the bears will attempt a raid. The general sentiment is increasingly bearish, even among 125 builts. They believe that the bad news has been discounted for the present, and that a reasonable reaction after a 10 cent buige is necessary to put the market on a safe basis. There were left cars received, with 203 estimated for Monday. The out inspection was 150,000 and charters 141,000 bushels, at 3 44 cents to Buffalo.

Corn has been almes, at 3 fat cents to Buffalo.

Corn has been almes as 3 cents.

Provisions

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

CRANLESTON, Aug. 25.—Turpentine firm at 34a. BAVANNAR, Aug. 25.—Turpentine firm at 34a. WILMINGTON, Aug. 25.—Turpentine firm at 34a.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—2:30 p. m.—Red.—Rolders offer moderately; extra India Mes. 6 fm at 68s 6d; Pork—Holders offer freely. Hams—Holders offer moderately; short cut steady at 57s 6d. Bacon—Holders offer moderately; short to dail at 46s 6d. Choors—Holders offer moderately; American flasst white and coloral steady at 46s. Tailow—Holders offer sparingly. Rash—Holders offer sparingly. Hams—Holders offer sparingly. Hams—Holders offer sparingly. Hams—Holders offer sparingly; prime Western—spot, August, Spotember and Orthober, drim at 46s 3d. Wheat—Holders offer moderately; Flutures—Helders offer sparingly; mixed Western—spot firm at 46s 3d. Wheat—Holders offer moderately; Futures—Helders offer sparingly; mixed Western, spot firm at 4s 11d., do. October, steady at 4s 10d., de. Detober, steady at 4s 10d., de. Detober, steady offer sparingly.

London, Aug. 25.—Spirits of turpentine, 28s 14d per cwt. Anywen, Aug. 25.—Wilcox's lard closed at 100 france 50 centimes per 100 kilos.

Burnen, Aug. 27.—Wilcox's lard closed at 42 marks per 110 fb. Petroseum, 7 marks 85 pfennigs.

Anywen, Aug. 25. Fetroleam Fine paic American, 20 france 37's centimes pand and sellers. PUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKET. EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—4 p. m.—Consols, 99 5.16 for money and 99 7.16 for account; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage Trustees Certificates, 38; 8t. Paul Common, 73% New York Central, 1114; Eric, 25%; do. second consols, 101%; Reading, 28.

Memor is 1% per cant.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balancetoday is £13,000.

Paris advices quoto 3 per cent rentee at 83 frames 82 centimes for the account and exchange on London at 25 francs 40 centimes for checks.

Steamboats

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. The Old Koute-CATSKILL EVENING LINE, steamers KAATERS-RILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at d. p. as-from foot of Jay-st., N. R., connecting with Catskill Moun-tain and Cairor R. H. for list of houses, rates, &c., send to pier or address W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y. TO NEW-HAVEN, 7 Sc.

EXCURSION (good 6 days), 61 28.

Steamers C. H. NORTHAM and CONTINENTAL leave
Peck slip, Pier 28 R. 8 a m. and 11 s. m. (Sundays
11 p. m.), connecting at New-Haven with special trains
for MERIDEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, HOLYOKE, 8c. Through tickets sold and bagasse checked as
644 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Courtes, Brooklyn.

STONINGTON LINE. FOR
NARRAGANSETT PIER WATCH HILL, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, and points north and ease via
Providence and Worcester. Steamers leave from New
Pier 36, N. R., one block above Canal-st., at 5 p. in daily,
except Sunday. Through parior car, recipining chairs, between ateamer's landing and "Narragansett" without extra
charge. Beggage checked from residence to destination by
Westcott's Express Company.
Ticknie and state-rooms on sale at 207, 257, 261, 347,
307, 421, 267 Broadway, Astor House, Cosmopolitan and
Windsor Hotels, all offices Westcott's Express Co.
W. R. BABOOCE.

W. R. BABOOCE.

Gen. Pass. Act.

Gen. Pass. Act.